



General Assembly

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Sixty-ninth session

Agenda items 13, 19 and 115

**Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up
to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and
summits in the economic, social and related fields**

Sustainable development

Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit

Letter dated 28 April 2015 from the Permanent Representatives of Canada, Peru and the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On behalf of the Governments of Peru, Canada and the Republic of Korea, we have the honour to submit to you the enclosed summary of key messages for recommended actions (see annex). This summary is the outcome of a global event entitled "Dialogue on the implementation of the post-2015 development agenda: participatory monitoring for accountability", which was organized by the above-mentioned countries on 12 and 13 March 2015 in Lima.

The outcome document of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the realization of the Millennium Development Goals and post-2015 emphasized the need for an inclusive and people-centred post-2015 development agenda. As a follow-up to that recommendation, a second phase of global consultations was launched by the United Nations in 2014 to determine how the "means of implementation" should feature in the new global framework. A series of dialogues were undertaken, on themes including: Localizing the post-2015 agenda; Helping to strengthen capacities and build effective institutions; Participatory monitoring for accountability; Partnerships with civil society; Engaging with the private sector; and Culture and development.

The Governments of Peru, Canada and the Republic of Korea co-led the global consultation on "Participatory monitoring for accountability". Nine countries held national consultations on this issue, namely Albania, Bangladesh, Guatemala, Kosovo, Montenegro, Peru, Thailand, Viet Nam and Zambia. The consultations involved dialogue at the national and local levels with policymakers, civil society, academia, communities, women, indigenous people, minorities and children, among others. The results of the consultations were shared in Lima and served as an



important reminder of the many good examples of participatory monitoring mechanisms in practice around the world.

We would like to inform you that our respective Governments will also share the summary with the co-facilitators of the post-2015 intergovernmental negotiations in the lead-up to the negotiating session on follow-up and review in May, as well as with the President of the Economic and Social Council, in preparation for the High-level Political Forum for Sustainable Development in June and July.

The Governments of Canada, the Republic of Korea and Peru would be grateful if the present letter and the attached summary could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 13, 19 and 115.

(Signed) Guillermo E. **Rishchynski**

Ambassador

Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations

(Signed) Gustavo **Meza-Cuadra**

Ambassador

Permanent Representative of Peru to the United Nations

(Signed) Joon **Oh**

Ambassador

Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea
to the United Nations

Annex to the letter dated 28 April 2015 from the Permanent Representatives of Canada, Peru and the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Global dialogue on implementation of the post-2015 development agenda: participatory monitoring for accountability

Summary of key messages for recommended actions

I. Background

Encouraging an inclusive dialogue on the post-2015 agenda is a mandate given to the United Nations by Member States. The outcome document of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the realization of the Millennium Development Goals and the post-2015 development agenda emphasized the need for an inclusive and people-centred post-2015 development agenda and has led to a series of consultations with different stakeholders. One such consultation has been on participatory monitoring for accountability, co-sponsored by the Governments of Peru, Canada and the Republic of Korea.

The global event that took place in Lima on 12 and 13 March 2015 was the culmination of the year-long consultative process. It aimed to showcase examples of good practice in participatory monitoring for accountability, particularly at the country level, and to facilitate dialogue among participating States on the topic. Results of the national consultation processes and experiences^a were shared publicly along with the evidence gathered through regional and global initiatives. The event has served to validate the findings and to formulate recommendations for a way forward in participatory monitoring for accountability within the post-2015 development agenda (especially in relation to Sustainable Development Goal 17). The meeting brought together representatives of Governments, civil society and the media as well as the United Nations and other international organizations.

There is growing demand from Member States for pragmatic proposals on how to make the post-2015 development agenda work. Means of implementation for the Sustainable Development Goals are becoming increasingly central to the debate. A follow-up and review mechanism under the High-level Political Forum for Sustainable Development is envisioned as one of the indispensable accountability components for the agenda.

II. Introduction

A major issue on participatory monitoring for accountability to be addressed is how the post-2015 development agenda can best be adapted to serve people in terms of the complex and diverse realities they confront in their daily lives. An approach to participatory monitoring for accountability that is rooted in human rights principles, in line with national and international commitments, should be considered as a key supportive element for effective implementation and the follow-up and review framework for the new agenda.

^a Albania, Bangladesh, Guatemala, Kosovo, Montenegro, Peru, Thailand, Viet Nam and Zambia carried out national consultations on participatory monitoring for accountability, while relevant experiences of other countries were shared.

Participatory monitoring for accountability empowers people in the development process to articulate their priorities and have greater engagement in decisions that affect their lives. It also provides people with tools to hold duty bearers to account for delivery and performance in both the public and private sectors. Of particular interest to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, participatory monitoring for accountability can also provide concrete information for evidence-based decision-making processes from the local and national to the global level.

Participatory monitoring for accountability encourages responsible collaboration between people and their Government, and can promote social inclusion and equality, especially for those whose voices are not heard and excluded groups. Such efforts will have greater impact if Governments encourage and promote the participation of their citizens, particularly the poorest and excluded.

Openness and transparency in policymaking, setting of budgets and use of public funds are key elements for building greater trust and increasing valuable and informed public input into these processes. Participation and transparency contribute to more effective spending, leading to improved outcomes, but transparency alone is insufficient without accountability. Participatory monitoring for accountability must be an explicit element of the means of implementation and follow-up and review mechanisms of the Sustainable Development Goals.

III. Key messages for recommended actions resulting from the consultation process

People must be placed at the centre of sustainable development. Participation and people-centred development processes should therefore be at the heart of implementing the post-2015 development agenda. Participatory monitoring for accountability must be inclusive of all people as rights holders and it is particularly critical to strengthen the voice and influence of women, as well as those who are often excluded from these processes, including girls and boys, youth, minorities, indigenous people, persons with disabilities, people living in poverty and other excluded groups. When people are included, outcomes are better and accountability leads to better allocation of resources and sustainable development results.

- Participatory monitoring for accountability practices directly contribute to strengthening human rights. Participatory monitoring supports development processes and, through its practice, results are owned by the rights holders, with all involved parties working together to reach goals and targets. It is also important for more informed development decision-making resulting in programmes and initiatives that are more effective, efficient and have better results.
- Participatory monitoring for accountability should be grounded in an enabling environment that is conducive to and includes open government; strong institutional oversight and transparency; robust national approaches supporting participatory practices and mechanisms that embrace cultural diversity; and policies that promote a culture of participation among all social groups.
- Involving civil society in policymaking and budget decisions is relevant for national planning and implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. It promotes good management, consensus-building and trust between authorities

and society, and it makes possible the coordination of their monitoring and accountability efforts.

- Monitoring government budget allocations and spending on the Sustainable Development Goals is an effective means of implementation. Likewise, budget monitoring, transparency, reporting and audit are crucial to ensure that the post-2015 development agenda is adequately funded and achieves its goals.
- Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals will require mobilizing additional resources to address financing needs in underfunded priority areas with the greatest impacts for the poor. Therefore, financing for development is crucial to implement the Goals and operationalize participatory monitoring for accountability approaches. There is a need for transparent and inclusive accountability and budgetary systems that ensure full participation of citizens.
- Local development solutions and good participatory practices should be scaled up where appropriate and featured more prominently in the post-2015 development agenda. The national consultations on participatory monitoring for accountability also illustrated that successful local practices need to be adapted before scaling-up to the national level, and national experiences may require flexibility and to be adapted for local context.
- More space should be created for civil society organizations, grassroots and local organizations to participate meaningfully in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the post-2015 development agenda. This should include women's and children's organizations as well as individuals of all ages. It is particularly critical to strengthen women's and children's voices and influence in monitoring and accountability mechanisms, as well as other groups who are often excluded from these processes.
- People-led monitoring can change the dynamics and direction of accountability and bring in new voices and ideas about what is working, where and why. And — if things are not working — what is needed to change course. The use of information and communications technology should be promoted in participatory mechanisms, in particular to engage the most marginalized groups in monitoring and accountability.
- The post-2015 development agenda requires that citizens have access to relevant information in language and formats that they can understand and use. Therefore, participatory monitoring for accountability requires transparent, timely and relevant data, including budget information that should be disaggregated by sex, age, income, geographic location and other dimensions of inequality as required for monitoring progress beyond national averages. This requires strengthening investments in national statistical capacity. Administrative data such as civil registration and vital statistics are a critical part of strengthening country-level monitoring and accountability, as they support demographic/population analysis and contribute to results tracking and reporting across a number of sectors.
- The media and other communications channels can be valuable partners to government and civil society actors in order to encourage participation, transparency and accountability in development, as they are well placed to inform and raise awareness regarding initiatives on participatory monitoring for accountability among the public.



**General Assembly
Security Council**

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7 May 2015

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**General Assembly
Sixty-ninth session
Agenda item 33**

**Security Council
Seventieth year**

**Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their
implications for international peace, security
and development**

**Identical letters dated 6 May 2015 from the Permanent
Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council**

I have the honour to transmit herewith the statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia, dated 5 May 2015, regarding the death of 12-year-old Irakli Tsaava, a resident of the Russian-occupied Georgian region of Abkhazia (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 33, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kaha Imnadze
Permanent Representative

15-07266 (E) 140515



Please recycle



**Annex to the identical letters dated 6 May 2015 from the
Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the
Security Council**

**Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia regarding
the death of 12-year-old Irakli Tsaava, a resident of the
Russian-occupied Georgian region of Abkhazia**

5 May 2015

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia expresses its deep concern over yet another illegal action of the Russian occupation troops, which resulted in the death of Irakli Tsaava, 12 years of age, who lived in the village of Kvemo Barghebi, in the Gali district of the Abkhazia region of Georgia. On 4 May 2015, Irakli Tsaava, having severe health problems, attempted to enter the territory controlled by the central authorities of Georgia with the aim of receiving medical care, but he was prevented by Russian occupation troops from crossing the occupation line and died as a result of the refusal of medical care.

This incident provides yet additional proof of the dire human rights situation in Georgia's occupied territories.

Despite repeated calls by the international community, the Russian occupation troops continue to grossly violate human rights, including the right to free movement, which in many cases leads to fatal consequences. The situation becomes all the more alarming given the absence of international monitoring mechanisms in Georgia's occupied territories. The European Union Monitoring Mission is still prevented from carrying out monitoring on the ground, and representatives of the international organizations are denied access to the occupied territories.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia calls upon the Russian Federation, which is the country exercising effective control in the occupied Abkhazia and Tskhinvali regions of Georgia, to show respect for the fundamental rights of the population residing in the occupied territories and not to politicize the humanitarian issues.



**General Assembly
Security Council**

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8 May 2015
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**General Assembly
Sixty-ninth session
Agenda item 35
The situation in the Middle East**

**Security Council
Seventieth year**

**Identical letters dated 28 April 2015 from the Permanent
Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council**

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a statistical summary of Israeli violations of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) committed during the month of March 2015 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex issued as a document of the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 35, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nawaf Salam
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

15-07313 (E) 130515 210515



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**Annex to the identical letters dated 28 April 2015 from the
Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the
Security Council**

Land violations

<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Nature of violation</i>
1 March 2015	0955	Israeli enemy soldiers stationed at the enemy's Hanita post in occupied Palestinian territory, opposite Alma al-Sha'b, pointed the cannon of a Merkava tank towards Lebanese Army soldiers in the area of post L130.
	1035	Israeli enemy soldiers stationed at the enemy's Hanita post in occupied Palestinian territory, opposite Alma al-Sha'b, pointed the cannon of a Merkava tank towards Lebanese Army soldiers in the area of post L130.
	1100	Israeli enemy soldiers stationed at the enemy's Hanita post in occupied Palestinian territory, opposite Alma al-Sha'b, pointed the cannon of a Merkava tank towards Lebanese Army soldiers in the area of post L130.
	1110	Israeli enemy soldiers stationed at the enemy's Hanita post in occupied Palestinian territory, opposite Alma al-Sha'b, pointed the cannon of a Merkava tank towards Lebanese Army soldiers in the area of post L130.
	1155	Israeli enemy soldiers stationed at the enemy's Hanita East 1 post in occupied Palestinian territory, opposite Alma al-Sha'b, pointed the cannon of a Merkava tank towards Lebanese Army soldiers in the area of post L130.
	1200	Israeli enemy soldiers positioned between the enemy's Hanita and Hanita East 1 posts in occupied Palestinian territory, opposite Alma al-Sha'b, pointed the cannon of a Merkava tank towards Lebanese Army soldiers in the area of post L130.
	1225	
	1240	Israeli enemy soldiers stationed at the enemy's Hanita post in occupied Palestinian territory, opposite Alma al-Sha'b, pointed the cannon of a Merkava tank towards Lebanese Army soldiers in the area of post L130.
	1320	Israeli enemy soldiers stationed at the enemy's Hanita post in occupied Palestinian territory, opposite Alma al-Sha'b, pointed the cannon of a Merkava tank towards Lebanese Army soldiers in the area of post L130.
	1540	Israeli enemy soldiers positioned between the enemy's Hanita and Hanita East 1 posts in occupied Palestinian territory, opposite Alma al-Sha'b, pointed the cannon of a Merkava tank towards Lebanese Army soldiers in the area of post L130.
4 March 2015	1605	Israeli enemy soldiers stationed at the enemy's Hanita post in occupied Palestinian territory, opposite Alma al-Sha'b, pointed the cannon of a Merkava tank towards Lebanese Army soldiers in the area of post L130.
	1110	Israeli enemy soldiers stationed at the enemy's Hanita post in occupied Palestinian territory, opposite Alma al-Sha'b, pointed the cannon of a Merkava tank towards Lebanese Army soldiers in the area of post L130.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Nature of violation</i>
	1150 1200	Israeli enemy soldiers stationed at the enemy's Hanita and Hanita East 1 posts in occupied Palestinian territory, opposite Alma al-Sha'b, pointed the cannons two Merkava tank towards Lebanese Army soldiers in the area of post L130.
	1200 1430	Israeli enemy soldiers stationed at the enemy's Hanita East 1 post in occupied Palestinian territory, opposite Alma al-Sha'b, pointed the cannon of a Merkava tank towards Lebanese Army soldiers in the area of post L130.
	1655	Israeli enemy soldiers stationed at the enemy's Hanita East 1 post in occupied Palestinian territory, opposite Alma al-Sha'b, pointed the cannon of a Merkava tank towards Lebanese Army soldiers in the area of post L130.
5 March 2015	1445	A Merkava tank moved from the Hanita East 1 in occupied Palestinian territory and positioned itself at the entrance of the Tall Murad position. It then proceeded to point its cannon towards a Lebanese Army post.
6 March 2015	1430	As a Lebanese Army patrol was reconnoitring the border in the area of Birkat Ba'thanil, on the outskirts of Kafr Shuba, two Israeli enemy tracked vehicles arrived from the Summaqah position inside the occupied Shab'a Farms and stopped next to the barbed-wire fence, near Birkat Ba'thanil. The enemy soldiers who were travelling in those vehicles spread out and took up combat positions in occupied territory and fired into the air. At 1500 hours, the two vehicles and the soldiers headed back to the Summaqah position.
	1900	From the Tall al-Rahib position in occupied Palestinian territory, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territory.
	1910	From the Tall al-Rahib position south of Alma al-Sha'b, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territory.
8 March 2015	1245	Israeli enemy soldiers at the enemy's Hanita post inside occupied Palestinian territory, opposite Alma al-Sha'b, pointed the cannon of a Merkava tank towards Lebanese Army soldiers in the area of post L130.
	1245 1355	From inside the occupied Shab'a Farms, the Israeli enemy sprayed the perimeter of its Summaqah and Ruwaysat al-Alam positions using machine guns and medium weapons. The sound of vehicles moving was also heard.
9 March 2015	1830 1845	Israeli enemy soldiers at the enemy's Hanita 1 and Hanita 2 posts inside occupied Palestinian territory, opposite Alma al-Sha'b, twice directed a green laser beam for a period of 10 seconds towards Lebanese Army post L130.
10 March 2015	0920	Israeli enemy soldiers at the Jal al-Alam position in occupied Palestinian territory, opposite Labbunah, threw stones and directed insults at a Lebanese Army patrol.
	0956	As a Lebanese Army patrol was passing through the outskirts of Kafr Shuba, in the area of Birkat Ba'thanil, members of an Israeli enemy patrol in occupied territory fired five rounds into the air towards Lebanese territory. At 1000 hours, that same enemy patrol fired 11 rounds into air towards a Lebanese Army patrol, but did not strike anyone.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Nature of violation</i>
	1245 1300	A 12-man Israeli patrol crossed the line of withdrawal in the Bastra area, on the outskirts of the town of Shab'a. The patrol moved 50 metres into liberated Lebanese territory and then set off a smoke bomb as it withdrew to conceal its movement.
	1405	Israeli enemy troops in the occupied Shab'a Farms fired five rounds into the air towards a Lebanese Army patrol that was in the Bastra area, inside Lebanese territory. No one was injured.
	1525	As a Lebanese civilian was near Kafwa farm, which is located in Lebanese territory on the outskirts of the Shab'a Farms, a member of an Israeli enemy patrol that was in occupied territory fired three rounds into the air towards Lebanese territory. No one was injured.
14 March 2015	2205	An Israeli enemy patrol comprising three Hummer vehicles stopped near point B89, opposite the town of Kafr Shuba. Three patrol members carrying flashlights descended and opened the gate at the above-mentioned point. They then crossed the technical fence and entered Lebanese territory, going some 10 metres beyond the Blue Line. They reconnoitred the area for approximately 15 minutes before returning to occupied territory and closing the gate.
15 March 2015	1520	Six Israeli enemy troops proceeded from the Rumaysh gate position in occupied Palestinian territory and spread out opposite the Rumaysh gate. One of the soldiers pointed a MAG machine gun towards Lebanese territory.
18 March 2015	1045	As an Israeli enemy patrol was performing maintenance work on the technical fence in occupied Palestinian territory near point B82, opposite Kafr Killa, a number of Lebanese journalists happened to pass by on the Lebanese side. When they stopped to observe the patrol, one of its members asked the journalists to leave and other patrol members made obscene gestures at them. At 1125 hours, the patrol returned to occupied territory.
	1134	In occupied Palestinian territory, opposite Rumaysh, the crew of a Merkava tank pointed the tank's cannon for five minutes towards Observer Group Lebanon personnel who were conducting a routine patrol along the Blue Line.
	1315	In occupied Palestinian territory, at a point opposite Rumaysh, in the area of Wadi Qatmun, near the Khallat al-Budiyah site, some 20 Israeli enemy soldiers crossed two metres beyond the technical fence. They reconnoitred the area without crossing the Blue Line. At 1245 hours, they returned to occupied territory escorted by a Merkava tank and a light vehicle that had come from inside occupied territory.
25 March 2015	2050	The Israeli enemy fired a flare shell over the Radar position in the occupied Shab'a Farms.
26 March 2015	1110 1310	The sound of explosions was heard in the occupied Shab'a Farms.
	2130 2225	The sound of four explosions was heard near the Israeli enemy's position at Ruwaysat al-Alam in the occupied Shab'a Farms.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Nature of violation</i>
31 March 2015	0750	From its position at Jall al-Alam in occupied Palestinian territory, the Israeli enemy pointed vehicle-mounted weapons towards a Lebanese Army patrol in Labbunah.
	0822	
	2110	From one of its positions in occupied Palestinian territory, the Israeli enemy fired flare shells over the Wazzani resort, which is located in Lebanese territory.
	2340	
	2205	From one of its positions in occupied Palestinian territory, the Israeli enemy fired two flare shells over Ruwaysat al-Alam in the occupied Shab'a Farms.

Sea violations

<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Nature of violation</i>
2 March 2015	0340	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch crossed the so-called line of buoys, in the area of buoy No. 4, and proceeded 10 metres towards Lebanese territorial waters. At that time, a Lebanese fishing boat was present in that area of Lebanese territorial waters. The crew of the enemy launch threatened the fishing boat's crew. The launch then returned towards occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0420	From its position in occupied Palestinian territory, opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for 30 seconds.
10 March 2015	0040	From its position in occupied Palestinian territory, opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight several times towards Lebanese territorial waters, each time for a period of 30 seconds.
	0325	
	0712	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) of 1 October 2011. The launch proceeded 550 metres into Lebanese territorial waters before leaving at 0715 hours. The launch returned at 0745 hours and once again violated the above-mentioned boundary, proceeding 100 metres into Lebanese territorial waters. It left at 1030 hours.
	1035	A ferry carrying building material, a crane and equipment carried out indeterminate work above and below the surface of the sea in occupied Palestinian territory, approximately 100 metres to the south of buoy No. 2, opposite Ra's al-Naqurah. The ferry was escorted by an enemy military launch.
11 March 2015	0330	From its position in occupied Palestinian territory opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for 30 seconds.
	0450	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) of 1 October 2011. The launch proceeded 100 metres into Lebanese territorial waters before leaving at 0455 hours.
17 March 2015	1205	A ferry carrying building material, a crane and equipment carried out indeterminate work above and below the surface of the sea in occupied Palestinian territory, approximately 500 metres to the south of buoy No. 4, opposite Ra's al-Naqurah. The ferry was escorted by an enemy military launch.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Nature of violation</i>
	2115	From its position in occupied Palestinian territory opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters.
18 March 2015	0130	From its position in occupied Palestinian territory opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for 30 seconds.
20 March 2015	2135	From its position in occupied Palestinian territory opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for 20 seconds.
	2200	From its position in occupied Palestinian territory opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for 20 seconds.
25 March 2015	2205	From its position in occupied Palestinian territory opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for 20 seconds.
30 March 2015	0445	From its position in occupied Palestinian territory opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for 30 seconds.

Air violations

<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Nature of violation</i>
3 March 2015	0810	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Hirmil and the South before leaving at 1755 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
5 March 2015	0910	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1825 hours over Kafr Killa.
	0925	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs, Jubayl, Batrun and Bishri before leaving at 1500 hours over Rumaysh.
6 March 2015	0930	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South, Beirut and its suburbs, Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1750 hours over Kafr Killa.
7 March 2015	2305	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Iqlim al-Kharrub and the South before leaving at 0930 hours on 8 March 2015 over Rumaysh.
8 March 2015	0940	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South, Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1445 hours over Naqurah.
10 March 2015	1425	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Juniyah. They circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Batrun and Juniyah before leaving at 1530 hours off the sea off Batrun.
	1500	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before leaving at 1715 hours over Kafr Killa.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Nature of violation</i>
	1545	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Juniyah. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Jubayl before leaving at 1700 hours off the sea off Naqurah.
	1915	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before leaving at 2040 hours over the occupied Shab'a Farms.
11 March 2015	1000	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Shikka. They circled over Shikka and Beirut before leaving at 1050 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	1230	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Shikka. They circled over Shikka, Al-Arz and Jubayl before leaving at 1325 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	1255	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1415 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
13 March 2015	0620	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Zahlah before leaving at 2245 hours over Kafr Killa.
	2130	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1350 hours on 14 March 2015 over Kafr Killa.
14 March 2015	1305	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 0710 hours on 15 March 2015 over Kafr Killa.
15 March 2015	0840	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Batrun. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1000 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	0920	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1610 hours over Naqurah.
	1155	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1230 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
18 March 2015	0635	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Hirmil and the South before leaving at 2125 hours over Naqurah.
	1100	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1215 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Nature of violation</i>
	1535	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 2040 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1645 1700	Two Israeli enemy helicopters circled over the occupied Shab'a Farms.
	1945	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 0630 hours on 19 March 2015 over Alma al-Sha'b.
19 March 2015	0645	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Juniyah. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1020 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
23 March 2015	0610	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South, Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1705 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0900	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1035 hours over Aytarun.
	0910	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the Shab'a Farms. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1435 hours over Naqurah.
	1120	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Naqurah. It circled over the sea between Juniyah and Batrun before leaving at 1355 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
24 March 2015	0625	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 0055 hours on 25 March 2015 over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0940	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1125 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1240	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 1725 hours over Rumaysh.
	1805	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1900 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	2215	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Baalbek, Hirmil and Al-Arz before leaving at 0815 hours on 25 March 2015 over Rumaysh.
25 March 2015	0650	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Beirut. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 0750 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Nature of violation</i>
	0745	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 2100 hours over Rumaysh.
	0825	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the Shuf and Beirut before leaving at 1500 hours over Rumaysh.
	0940	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1125 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1800	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 0720 hours on 26 March 2015 over Kafr Killa.
	1905	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1950 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2010	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace and launched a decoy flare over Lebanese territorial waters off Ra's al-Naqurah.
	2215	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Baalbek, Hirmil and Al-Arz before leaving at 0815 hours on 26 March 2015 over Rumaysh.
26 March 2015	0705	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1615 hours over Naqurah.
	0800	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1815 hours over Rumaysh.
	1615	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 2315 hours over the Shab'a Farms.
27 March 2015	0915	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1245 hours over Naqurah.
31 March 2015	1155	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Naqurah. It circled over the sea off Juniyah, Batrun and Beirut before leaving at 1800 hours over the sea off Naqurah.

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Agenda items 51 and 60

Security Council
Seventieth year

**Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli
Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian
People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories**

**Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the
Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,
and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan
over their natural resources**

**Identical letters dated 7 May 2015 from the Permanent
Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the
Security Council**

In yet another flagrant violation of the Geneva Conventions and in blatant disregard of authoritative international resolutions calling for Israel, the occupying Power, to end its occupation of the Syrian Arab Golan and halt its hostile practices and brazen contravention of all international instruments and norms, the occupying Israeli authorities confiscated thousands of dunums of land in the occupied Syrian Golan. The confiscated land is to be allocated to settlers who are being brought in to start farming projects. The Israeli authorities have also begun to conduct exploratory drilling for oil in the occupied Syrian Golan.

In implementation of these "farming projects", the Israeli occupying authorities have begun to establish 750 new farms, the smallest of which will be 65 dunums. This year, 90 Israeli families have been brought in to settle those farms. Some 150 additional families will be brought in each year, until the total number reaches 750 families. At the same time, Israel has appropriated water resources to irrigate these farms, thereby depleting the water resources of the occupied Syrian Golan and depriving Syrian nationals of those resources. In addition, the Israeli company Afek has begun to drill for oil in the occupied Syrian Golan, near the so-called Natur settlement. That company is about end drilling at the first exploratory site and will begin drilling at the second site this month.

Those actions by Israel are in stark violation of international law, the Geneva Conventions and Security Council resolution 497 (1981), in which the Council



deemed that the Israeli decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights is null and void and without international legal effect. In that same resolution, the Council determined that all the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 continue to apply to the Syrian territory occupied by Israel since June 1967.

Those actions also contravene authoritative international resolutions, including the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Human Rights Council, which affirm that Israel's settlement building and other activities in the occupied Syrian Golan are unlawful and illegal. Those resolutions furthermore call on Israel, the occupying Power, to preserve the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure and legal status of the occupied Syrian Golan, and to safeguard the territory's water and various other natural resources, which belong, by right, to the citizens of Syria living under occupation. Israel's actions also violate United Nations resolutions, the most recent of which is General Assembly resolution 69/241 entitled "Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources". In that resolution, the Assembly affirms the inalienable rights of the population of the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources, including land, water and energy resources, and demands that Israel, the occupying Power, cease the exploitation, damage, cause of loss or depletion and endangerment of those resources.

As Syria had indicated in its previous letters, this Israeli colonization campaign is being carried out even as Israel continues to violate human rights in the occupied Syrian Golan. On 25 February 2015, Israeli occupying forces rearrested the Syrian national Sidqi al-Maqt, and then, on 2 March 2015, they detained Sheikh Atif Darwish, from the occupied village of Buq'ata, and Fida' Majid al-Sha'ir, from the occupied village of Majdal Shams. Those illegal practices are yet another entry in Israel's shameful record, which is replete with such crimes as sowing fear, terrorism, forced displacement, the razing of Syrian villages, the plundering of natural resources and the destruction of historical monuments and the environment.

The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic calls on the Secretary-General and the Security Council to take immediate measures to compel Israel, the occupying Power, to halt its illegal acts of aggression in the occupied Syrian Golan. It also reiterates that the stability of the Middle East and the credibility of the United Nations require the Organization and the Security Council to take such measures as are necessary to ensure implementation of the relevant international resolutions, including Security Council resolution 497 (1981), by compelling the Israeli occupying authorities to halt their hostile practices and withdraw fully from the occupied Syrian Golan, to the line of June 1967.

I should be grateful if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 51 and 60, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) **Bashar Ja'afari**
Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic
to the United Nations



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**Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their
implications for international peace, security
and development**

The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

**Letter dated 8 May 2015 from the Permanent Representative
of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General**

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan, dated 4 May 2015, in connection with the so-called "elections" to the "parliament" of the puppet separatist regime, held in the Nagorno-Karabakh region of the Republic of Azerbaijan on 3 May 2015 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 33 and 38, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) **Yashar Aliyev**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Annex to the letter dated 8 May 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan

4 May 2015

According to press reports, on 3 May 2015, Armenia conducted the so-called "elections" to the "parliament" of the puppet separatist regime it has established in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan.

These "elections" constitute a clear violation of the Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the norms and principles of international law and, therefore, have no legal effect whatsoever. The international community has overwhelmingly united with the Republic of Azerbaijan in rejecting this mock "election" exercise and not recognizing as legitimate the situation created through the use of force against the territorial integrity of Azerbaijan, accompanied by the notorious practice of ethnic cleansing and other flagrant violations of the peremptory norms of international law, as reflected in the statements by the European Union, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, by the Russian Federation, France and the United States of America, both individually as well as in their capacities as co-chairs of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe Minsk Group and by many other countries.

This provocative step is yet another clear manifestation that Armenia is not genuinely interested in seeking a political settlement of the armed conflict and, instead, pursues the path of escalation, undertaking consistent measures to consolidate the results of its occupation policy and its annexationist aspirations through conducting large-scale military exercises in the occupied territories, illegally changing the demographic, cultural and physical character of the occupied territories and engaging in economic and other activities, including the transfer of Armenian populations into these territories with the ultimate goal of imposing a fait accompli situation.

The Republic of Azerbaijan once again underlines that it shall never reconcile with the seizure of its territories. The resolution of the conflict is possible only on the basis of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Azerbaijan within its internationally recognized borders.

The principled basis for the settlement of the conflict is laid down in Security Council resolutions 822 (1993), 853 (1993), 874 (1993) and 884 (1993) and General Assembly resolution 62/243, which condemn the use of force against Azerbaijan and occupation of its territories and reaffirm the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Azerbaijan and the inviolability of its internationally recognized borders. In those resolutions, the United Nations reaffirmed that the Nagorno-Karabakh region is an inalienable part of Azerbaijan and demanded immediate, complete and unconditional withdrawal of the occupying forces from all occupied territories of Azerbaijan.

The responsibility for the consequences of any action which the Republic of Azerbaijan may be obliged to take in connection with the continued illegal presence of the Armenian armed forces and unlawful activities in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan in order to protect its sovereignty and territorial integrity within the internationally recognized borders will lie entirely with the Republic of Armenia.